

***Cryptocephalus (Homalopus) loebli* n. sp. from Turkey
(Coleoptera Chrysomelidae Cryptocephalinae)**

Davide SASSI

Via Cavezzali, 19, 20127 Milano, Italy.

Cryptocephalus (Homalopus) loebli n. sp. from Turkey (Coleoptera Chrysomelidae Cryptocephalinae). – *Cryptocephalus loebli* sp. n. is described from Turkey. It belongs to the subgenus *Homalopus* Chevrolat and is closely related to *C. informis* Suffrian, from which it differs by the shape of the aedeagus and in female by the pronotum more extensively yellowish.

Key-words: New species - Coleoptera - Chrysomelidae - *Cryptocephalus* - *Homalopus* - Turkey.

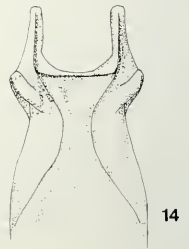
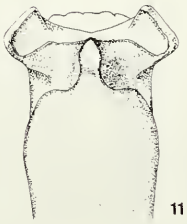
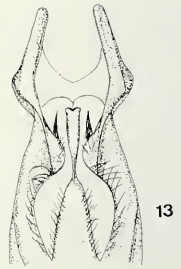
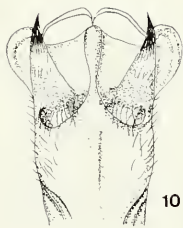
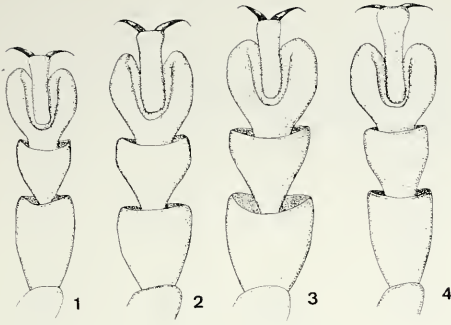
Thanks to the kindness of Dr I. Löbl I had the opportunity to study a small sample of Cryptocephalinae from Turkey, mostly collected by Dr C. Besuchet and Dr I. Löbl. Among them I have found a species new to science, described in the present paper. The type material is deposited in the Museum of Natural History in Geneva.

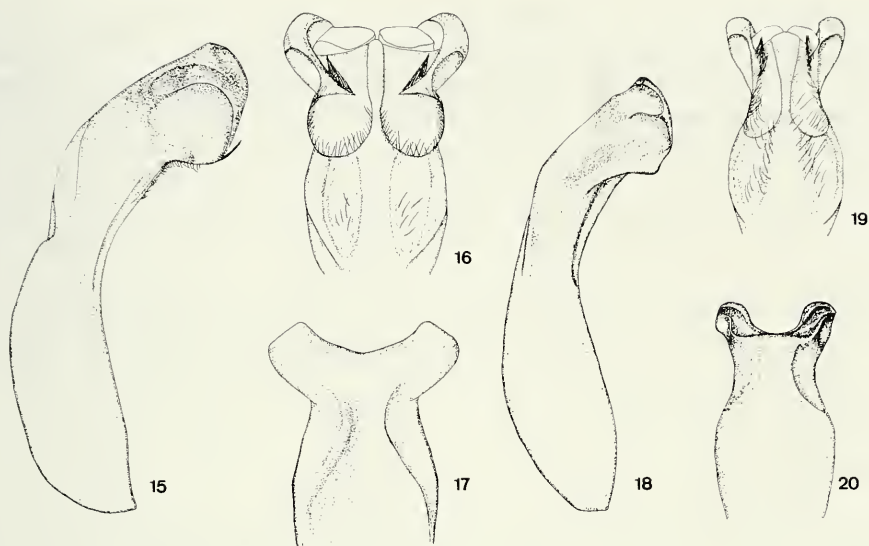
***Cryptocephalus (Homalopus) loebli* n. sp.**

MATERIAL EXAMINED: Holotype (male) and paratype (1 female): Turkey, Bolu, Abant, 22.5.1976, 1500–1600 m, Cl. Besuchet & I. Löbl leg.

DIAGNOSIS:

A *Homalopus* of large size, very similar to *C. informis* Suffrian. Black, elytra reddish with black markings. Shape of male legs as in members of the subgen. *Cryptodontus* sensu BURLINI, 1969. First tarsal segment of fore legs symmetrical; wider than in the related *C. informis*, *C. tricolor* and *C. prusias* (figg. 1–4). Male differs from *C. informis* in the shape of the aedeagus; female in the pronotal spots subelliptical and in the anterior margin of the pronotum entirely reddish. Male differs from *C. prusias* Suffrian in having the pronotum entirely black, with lateral margins more slender and curved, and in the shape of the tibiae and the hind femora. The female is very similar to *C. tricolor* Rossi, but differs in larger size, in having the pronotum more closely punctured, with anterior and lateral margins more reddish. *Cryptocephalus loebli* differs from all the mentioned species in the shape of the aedeagus (figs 9–20).





FIGS 1-4: Protarsi; 1: *C. tricolor* Rossi (Basilicata, Accettura); 2: *C. informis* Suffrian (Abruzzo, Fonte Cerreto); 3: *C. loebli* n. sp.; 4: *C. prusias* Suffrian (Bulgaria, Golo bardo). Figs 5-7: *C. loebli* n. sp.; 5: Fore tibia; 6: Middle tibia; 7: Hind femur (inner surface). Fig. 8: *C. loebli* n. sp.: Spermatheca.

FIGS 9-14: Aedeagus in lateral, ventral and dorsal view. 9-11: *C. loebli* n. sp.; 12-14: *C. prusias* Suffrian (Bulgaria, Golo bardo).

FIGS 15-20: Aedeagus in lateral, ventral and dorsal view. 15-17: *C. informis* Suffrian (Abruzzo, Fonte Cerreto); 18-20: *C. tricolor* Rossi (Basilicata, Accettura).

DESCRIPTION OF THE MALE:

Head black, with a small yellow spot at upper margin of eyes; frons feebly concave in middle, coarsely punctured; with two distinct, smooth tubercles above the clypeus; antennae pitchy brown with segments 1-3 partly reddish; second segment subglobose at apex; 3rd segment 2,5 times as long as 2nd; 3 and 4 subequal, fairly compressed; length ratio of antennal segment as: 100:40:100:120:140:140:140:120:110:110 (last segment missing); mandibles reddish. Pronotum black, just over than 2/3 as long as broad, glabrous; disc strongly convex, fairly narrowed basally, strongly arcuate laterally; lateral margins fairly narrow, simultaneously visible in dorsal view; surface rather closely and distinctly punctured; punctures subequal in size, becoming slightly less dense on central portion of disc; background finely micropunctured. Scutellum black, obtuse and truncate on apex, as long as broad, minutely punctured. Elytra more than twice as long as broad, glabrous; with subparallel lateral edges; slightly broadened at apex, widest near middle; punctures dense, irregularly arranged; interstices completely obliterated; lateral margins moderately widened, simulta-

neously visible in dorsal view behind humera; colour reddish, with commissure and basal margin black; two rounded spots near base at equal distance from basal margin and a broader postmedian transverse spot, black; epipleura partly blackish. Legs black, with protibiae (fig. 5) curved, bisinuated on inner side, with a shallow, smooth and glabrous depression on inner face of apical end; inner protibial angle forming a denticle projecting forward. Mesotibiae (fig. 6) strongly curved, barely broadened distally. Metafemora (fig. 7) with large obtuse denticle on outer rim, bordering an arcuate notch; first tarsal segment of fore legs (fig. 3) symmetrical and fairly broadened. Ventral surface entirely black; anal sternite with a large and lustrous depression, which is evenly concave apically and with a T-shaped, feebly raised carina posteriorly. Aedeagus (figs 9–11) with rather squat apical processes; ventral pits shallow and transverse, not well delimited at apical margin; apex with a mediodorsal, obtuse carina.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FEMALE:

Pronotum more transverse, less convex and curved laterally; black, with two oblong-oval yellow spots centered on sides (closer to median line than to external margin); lateral and anterior margins reddish; reddish lateral margins slightly tinged with black. Legs normally shaped. Spermatheca (Fig. 8) sickle shaped; proximal part straight, forming a short projecting section at base; distal part faintly tapered towards apex; gland subtubular, without constrictions; ductus not coiled.

MEASUREMENTS OF THE SPECIMENS (in mm):

	Total length	Total width	Pronotum length	Pronotum width	Elytral length
Male	7,16	3,95	2,51	3,63	5,30
Female	8,09	4,28	2,60	3,81	5,95

LITERATURE

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